



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

instant a case of plague appeared on board. The case was that of a cook, who was immediately landed on the cholera island and at last accounts was doing well. No apprehension of further cases. The *Caledonia* is a P. and O. mail steamer plying between Aden and Bombay. It is also said there are a few cases of smallpox among the lower classes of the natives, but there is no published official report as yet.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended March 30.

There were 367 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 45 as compared with the foregoing week; 27 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 12; 32 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 7; 4 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; no deaths from measles and influenza; 9 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 4, and 50 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 14.

From the state of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of January. The total number of deaths was 3,499, a decrease of 654, as compared with the month of December. From tuberculosis there died 148 persons, a decrease of 48, and from malarial fever, 117 persons, a decrease of 9; from typhoid fever there died 49 persons (17 at the city of Sao Paulo), a decrease of 3; from yellow fever, only 1 (at Campinas), the same as before; from smallpox, 3 (at the city of Sao Paulo), a decrease of 8.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were in the state of Sao Paulo 21 deaths from measles (5 at Santos and 9 at Espirito Santo do Pinhal), 5 deaths from diphtheria, 44 deaths from whooping cough, 4 deaths from erysipelas, 30 deaths from dysentery, 4 deaths from septicæmia, 19 deaths from influenza, 7 deaths from leprosy, and 4 deaths from cholera.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: April 5, bark *Bella Formigosa*, Portuguese, for Brunswick. April 6, steamship *Taormina*, German, for New York. April 7, barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore; bark *Lancefield*, British, for Pensacola. April 12, steamship *Bellanoche*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Sanitary report from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, Colombia, April 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, April 22, 1899. The following steamships have cleared and sailed for ports in the United States during the week: April 21, *Colombia*, Berg, 18 crew, for Mobile, 9 passengers; *Baracoa*, Wolden, 17 crew, for

Mobile, no passengers; April 22, *España*, Danielson, 14 crew, for New Orleans, no passengers. The health of the port and the surrounding country continues good. A few cases of malarial fever, of the intermittent type, have come under notice. According to such information as I can gather, there is much less malaria prevailing than during the same season last year. But 1 death has occurred during the week, and that was from snake poisoning.

There are a number of unqualified individuals practicing medicine, among the lower classes here, from whom it is impossible to obtain information regarding cases in their hands, especially as they are not required to report deaths. I have, however, enlisted the kind offices of a prominent member of the clergy to assist me in the collection of mortuary statistics.

There has been considerable traffic with Colon during the week, four sloops or schooners having arrived from that place, each bringing five or six passengers, mostly Chinese and Jamaicans. I have sought the cooperation of the port physician to keep a close watch on this traffic.

I have not as yet been in the lagoons, but I am awaiting a favorable opportunity to make the round and inspect the many points at which the steamers take on fruit. The close arrivals and departures of the vessels have thus far prevented me.

Very respectfully,

H. B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *April 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Friday, April 28, 1899.

The following steamships have cleared and sailed from this port during the week: April 27, steamship *Yumuri*, Boc, master, 16 crew, for Mobile; 5 passengers from Middleborough, England, to Mobile. April 28, steamship *Iberia*, Jacobsen, master, for Galveston.

The sanitary conditions of this port and the surrounding country continue favorable. Frequent showers of rain have kept the air cool, and replenished the supply of drinking water. Local physicians report very little sickness among the Jamaicans and natives. Among the foreigners resident here there is at present no sickness. Three deaths have come to knowledge since my last report.

Very respectfully,

H. B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Port Limon.

LIMON, COSTA RICA, *April 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the health conditions of this port (Limon), and also of the vicinity, remain satisfactory. There is no suspicion of the existence of either contagious or infectious disease.

There are two hospitals in the town of Limon. The Hospital de Caridad (charity) has at this date 13 patients, of whom 8 are white, and